

POWER AHEAD!



TESTS PROVE 12% to 19% MORE DRAWBAR PULL with NEW A.C. SPARK PLUGS

For the price of just one set of spark plugs, you can increase your tractor's pulling power as much as 19%. That's good for almost five acres of ploughing in the time otherwise needed for four. It means the power to plough deeper, when necessary. And it means working more acreage per gallon of fuel.

Engineers' tests prove these facts. Similar careful tests also prove that tractor performance falls as plugs wear. Power may be going to waste even though your engine seems to be hitting smoothly. New AC Spark Plugs can restore every ounce of power that worn plugs waste!

THIS ENDORSEMENT MEANS PLENTY.

AC's are PREFERRED plugs. Car manufacturers use more AC's than any other plugs. So do America's leading bus and truck builders. And there's an AC type ENGINEERED for every tractor built. REMEMBER the name. Insist on genuine AC's. It pays!

Made in England.

**SPARK PLUGS
NEED CLEANING,
TOO!**



In 200 hours of tractor service, enough oxide coating forms on spark plug insulators to cause a waste of as much fuel as 1 gallon in 10. You can't scrape this oxide away. But the cleaning machine operated by the Registered AC Cleaning Station in town will remove every trace of it.

THOUSANDS CARRY SPARES ON THE FARM

A spare set of spark plugs permits you to take advantage of the money-saving service the AC Cleaning Station renders. Using a spare set, you can have dirty plugs cleaned and regapped on any trip to town.



GET PLUGS CLEANED
Where You See This Sign

weight, and defy 100 per cent. separation. Consequently, farmers producing timothy seed for sale should try to ensure that the paddock contains little or no white clover or alsyke. If the production of timothy seed is regarded as a long-term project, this objective may be achieved.

Timothy, like cocksfoot, is a tall-growing, shade-enduring plant, and will dominate in a pasture after several consecutive seed crops have been taken. These seed crops will also have the effect of reducing to a small quantity the amount of white clover. Grazing should at all times be light in order that the "bottom" will not be opened up enough for the establishment of young clover plants.

Chewing's Fescue.

The dressing of Chewings fescue (*Festuca rubra*, var. *fallax*) presents certain difficulties regarding impurities. As most of this seed is used for the sowing down of lawns and playing areas, very high purity is desirable. Unfortunately, two of the most difficult impurities to remove are also regarded as being undesirable in lawns. These are catsear (*Hypochoeris radicata*) and perennial ryegrass.

In an undamaged condition catsear seed has a long, slender beak, and can be easily separated from fescue seed, provided this beak is not broken off. It is very difficult to prevent this from breaking during harvesting, with the result that control methods should aim at preventing the catsear from seeding. This may be accomplished with considerable success by running a few sheep in the fescue paddocks almost up to harvest time. The sheep will pick out a large amount of the catsear without doing much harm to the fescue. So effective is this treatment that merchants are able to tell by the quality of the field dressed seed whether or not sheep have been running in the paddock.

Small ryegrass seed is another most undesirable impurity in Chewings fescue, and is very difficult to separate. Because of the fact that ryegrass seed is readily distributed in the wool of sheep and the fact that fescue areas are periodically renovated, little can be accomplished in the control of ryegrass in fescue paddocks other than by ensuring that clean seed is sown on clean land.

Red Clover.

The most serious impurity with which the seed cleaners have to contend in dressing red clover is rib grass (*Plantago lanceolata*). The com-